

(No Model.)

R. LIEBMANN.
METALLIC PICTURE FRAME.

No. 578,936.

Patented Mar. 16, 1897.

Fig. I.

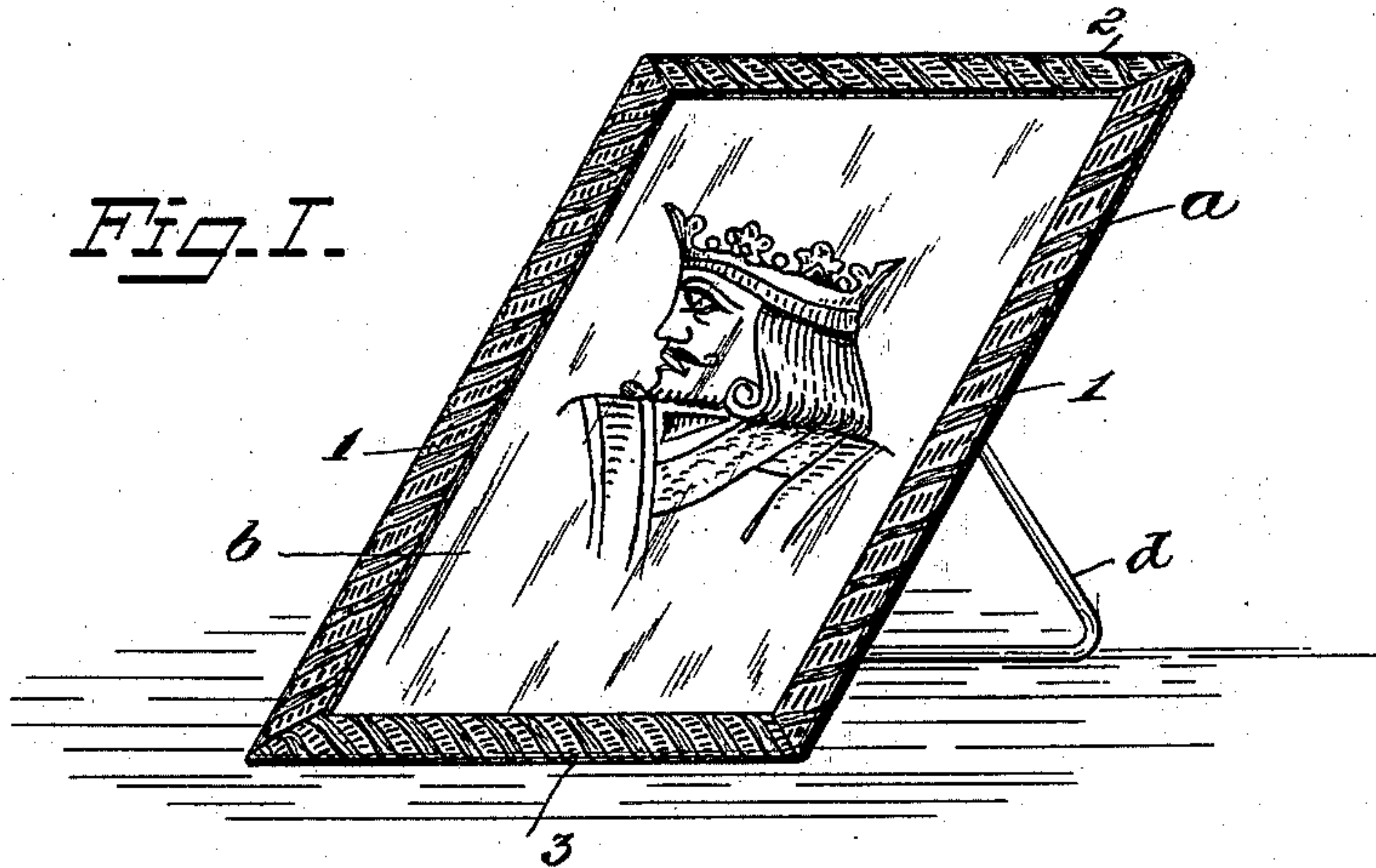


Fig. II.

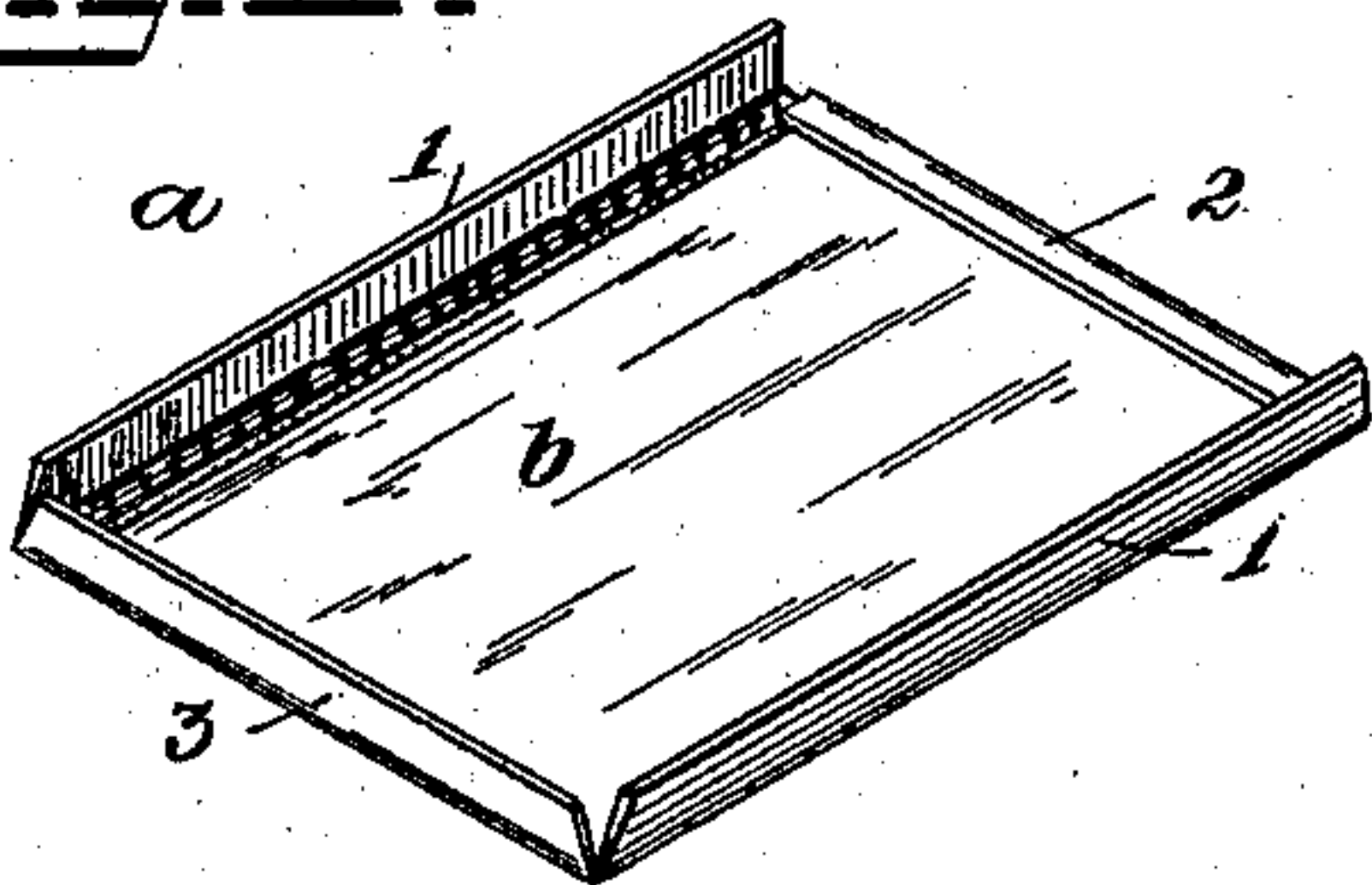


Fig. III.

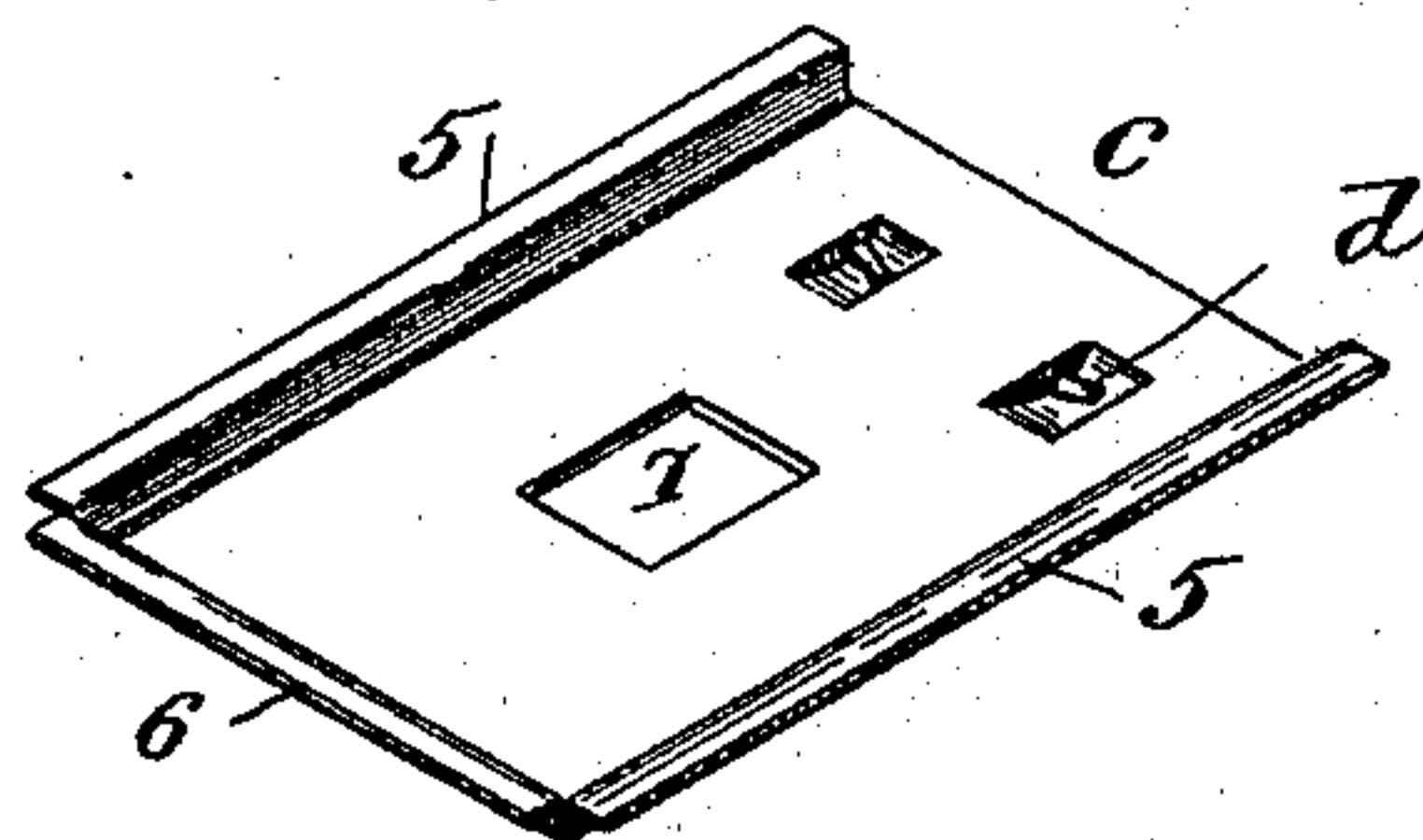


Fig. IV.

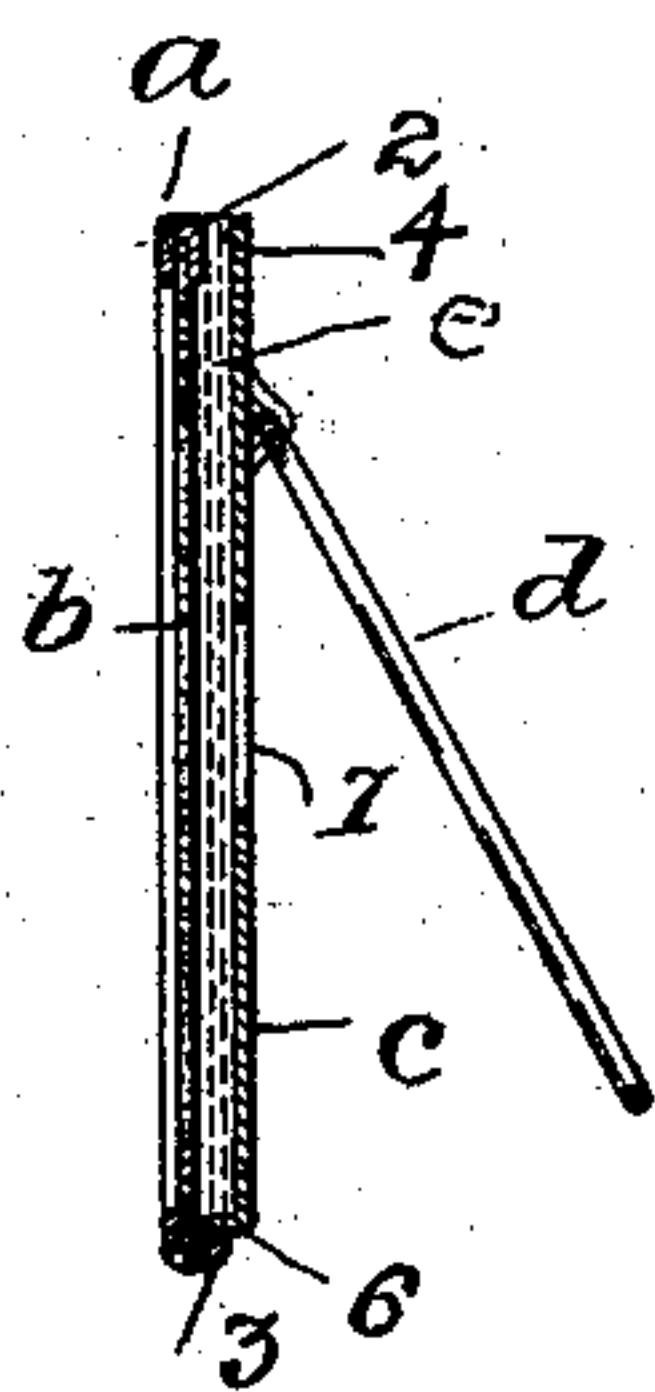
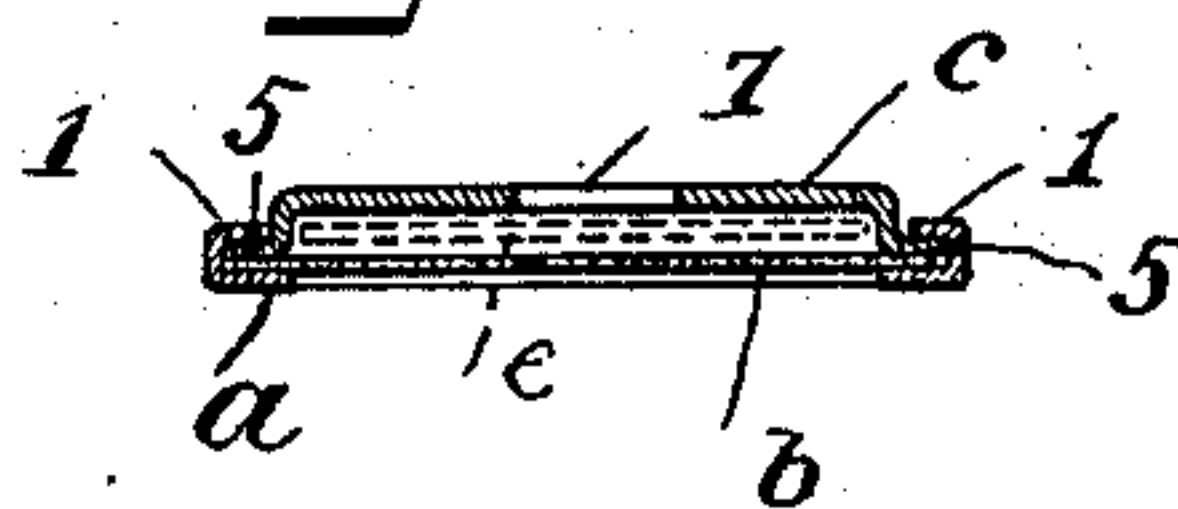


Fig. V.



WITNESSES:

Eugenie A. Persides.
GWA Esselmann.

INVENTOR:

Rudolph Liebmann

BY

Adelbert Karpf
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUDOLPH LIEBMANN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

METALLIC PICTURE-FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 578,936, dated March 16, 1897.

Application filed January 11, 1897. Serial No. 618,722. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RUDOLPH LIEBMANN, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Picture-Frames, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to improvements in metallic picture-frames, and especially to miniature frames, it having for its object to provide frames permitting the interchange of pictures and to facilitate the manufacture of such frames.

To this end my invention consists, essentially, in a metallic picture-frame composed of an open flanged front, a flanged back, and an intermediate transparent covering for the picture, said front having one of its flanges bent down upon the transparent cover to form the opening for the insertion of the picture and the remaining flanges closed over the flanges of the back.

The nature of my invention will best be understood when described in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a picture-frame embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective of the front of the frame. Fig. 3 is a perspective of the back. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of the complete frame. Fig. 5 is a transverse section of the same, said last four figures being drawn to a smaller scale than Fig. 1.

Similar letters and numerals of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, the letter *a* designates the front of the picture-frame, which is made open, as usual, and is provided with flanges 1 1 at opposite sides and with flanges 2 and 3 at top and bottom. The several flanges are first bent at substantially right angles to the body of the front *a*, and into said front is placed a transparent covering *b* for the picture, which covering is preferably composed of a film of celluloid or like flexible transparent material which is not likely to be broken when the parts of the frame are closed in the dies. After the insertion of the transparent covering *b* one of the end flanges 2 is bent down upon the film for the purpose of

subsequently forming with the back *c* the opening 4 for the insertion of the picture. The back *c* is provided with two side flanges 5 5 and a bottom flange 6, all of which flanges are made substantially L shape. The back *c* is placed into the front, and the flanges 1 and 3 of the front are closed over the flanges 5 and 6 of the back, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The back may be provided with a suitable supporting or suspension device *d*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, or it may be provided with a suitable attaching-pin. In practice I form an opening 7 in the back, which will enable the picture *e* (shown in dotted lines in Figs. 4 and 5) to be removed by the use of a pin or like device or by hand.

While I have herein shown the flanges of the front *a* made continuous, it is evident that the front could be formed with narrow ears in place of such continuous flanges. It is also evident that the frame could be made from celluloid or other pliable material instead of sheet metal.

Heretofore picture-frames have been invariably provided with glass fronts inserted after the completion of the frame. The glass, being loose, was liable to slip out and also liable to break. Furthermore, the glass could not be inserted prior to the closing of the frame in the dies. With the use of a celluloid or like film the frame is lighter, can be closed in dies, and there is no danger of breakage. Besides, the tone of the picture is improved. The film is firmly held between the front and back and cannot slip out.

What I claim as new is—

1. A metallic picture-frame composed of an open flanged front, a flanged back, and an intermediate transparent covering for the picture; said front having one of its flanges bent down on the covering to form an opening for the insertion of the picture, and having the remaining flanges closed over the flanges of the back, substantially as described.

2. A metallic picture-frame composed of an open flanged front, a flanged back, and an intermediate transparent film held between the front and back; said front having one of its flanges bent down on the film to form an opening for the insertion of the picture, and having the remaining flanges closed over the flanges of the back, substantially as described.

3. A metallic picture-frame composed of an open flanged front, a flanged back having an opening therein to permit of the removal of the picture, and an intermediate transparent
5 covering held between the front and back; said front having one of its flanges bent down on the covering to form an opening for the insertion of the picture, and having the remaining flanges closed over the flanges of the
10 back, substantially as described.

4. A metallic picture-frame composed of an open flanged front, a flanged back provided with a supporting or suspending device, and an intermediate transparent covering held

between the front and back; said front hav- 15
ing one of its flanges bent down on the covering to form an opening for the insertion of the picture, and having the remaining flanges closed over the flanges of the back, substan-
20 tially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 7th day of January, 1897.

RUDOLPH LIEBMANN.

Witnesses:

EUGENIE A. PERSIDES,

GEORGE W. EISENBRAE.